

CON

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscious*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*.
If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts*.
Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke*.
2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 3.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness*. *Pope*.
CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Latin.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *scriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or registering. *Diët.*

TO CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [from *consecro*, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.
Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Heb. x. 20*.
The water *consecrate* for sacrifice, *Waller*.
Appears all black. *Waller*.
A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himself, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person; with *to*.
He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Num. vi. 12*.
3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shak. Com. of Err.*
The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Into these secret shades, cry'd he,
How dar'st thou be so bold
To enter, *consecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Queen of Cynth.*

CONSECRATOR. *n. f.* [from *consecrare*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury*.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrare*.] The act of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hooker*.
The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. *Num. vi. 7*.
We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it to be the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South*.

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.
2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Roman calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown*.

CONSECTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consecratories* drawn from the observations. *Woodward's Natural History*.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *consecutio*, Latin.] Chain of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.
Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale*.
2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium. *Newton's Opt.*

3. In astronomy.
The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *consecutus*, French.]
1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.
That obligation upon the lands did not come into difuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuth. on Coins*.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.
This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the

CON

school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectually or causally. *Diët.*

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [from *consemino*, Latin.] To sow different seeds together. *Diët.*

CONSEMINION. *n. f.* [from *consemino*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.
A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consemination* of the whole body. *Bentley*.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of yielding or consenting.
If you shall cleave to my *consent*, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not. *King Charles*.

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wife and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine. *Dryd. Pers.*
2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.
The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning, *consent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley's David*.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.
Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element. *Milton*.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.
Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope's Essay on Man*.

5. In physics.
The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermeditation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. *Quincy*.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [from *consentio*, Latin.]
1. To be of the same mind; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the same end.
3. To yield; to give *consent*; to allow; to admit. With *to*.
Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have *consented* unto Henry's death. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
In this we *consent* unto you, if ye will be as we be. *Genf.*
Their numerous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*
To all they wrote. *Waller*.

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *consentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with.
In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 8.

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechism*.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.
Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle*.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; confidence.
CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [from *consentient*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the consistent judgment and practice of the universal church. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *consequentia*, Latin.]
1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know
All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milt. Pa. Lgt.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.
It is no good *consequence*, that because reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety*.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism; as, what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.
Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly comfort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior*.

5. Concatenation of causes and effects.
Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South's Sermons*.

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son:
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency. *As*

CON

As it is asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, so it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstrucing of good life. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

7. Importance; moment.
The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 267.

Their common people are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift's Preliminary Plea of Merit*.

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [from *consequens*, Latin.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cause. With *to*.
It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke*.

3. Sometimes with *upon*.
This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South's Sermons*.

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*
1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.
Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hooker*.

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.
They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland*.
He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South's Sermons*.

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.
We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior*.

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.
Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential*, and conducent to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]
1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.
No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.
This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South*.

3. In a regular series.
Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison*.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequential*.] Regular concatenation of discourse. *Diët.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]
1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.
In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryd. Dufresne*.

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward*.

2. In consequence; pursuant.
There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South's Sermons*.

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connection of propositions; concatenation of discourse.
Let them examine the *consequents* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Seal, Dedication*.

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *conserve*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.
CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [from *conservans*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]
1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.
Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward's Natural History*.

2. Preservation from corruption.
It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conserve*, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

VOL. I.

CON

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peachment*.

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarendon*.

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [from *conserve*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 70.
You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Calendar*.

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory* is by that means restored back. *Woodward's Natural History*.

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Diët.*
TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple*.
They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.
Will't please your honour, taste of these *conserve*s? *Shaksp.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied *conserve*s, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve*s stunk. *Dennis*.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.
Fuberotes will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn*.

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]
1. A layer up; a repository; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conserver*s of knowledge and story. *Temple*.

2. A preparer of *conserve*s.

CONSESSION. *n. f.* [from *consessione*, Latin.] A sitting together. *Diët.*
CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Diët.*
TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [from *considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.
At our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business. *Shaksp. Hamlet*.
It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our faculties. *Spectator*, No. 465.
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple*.

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.
Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb. x. 24*.

4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider.
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Milton's Paradise Regained*, b. iii. l. 229.

5. To require; to reward one for his trouble.
Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which, if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*
1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.
None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah xlv. 1*.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.
Widows, we will *consider* of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind. *Shak. H.VI.*

Such a treatise might be consulted by Jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict. *Swift*.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.
Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,
And prest'd in with this caution. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*